The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIII. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1883—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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beg to inform the public that they have placed on sale their entire

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NOVEMBER 25, 1783.

WASHINGTON made his triumphal entry into New York City, after the evacuation of the British. In commemoration of this great CENTENNIAL EVENT, the

BEE-HIVE,

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Opposite Palmer House Entrance,

Will distribute on Saturday, Nov. 24, to all its patrons, an elegant SOUVENIR, prepared especially for this occasion, representing the Independence Bell, and illustrating in Beautiful colors the Triumphal Procession, with Washington and his entire staff marching Broadway, corner Fulton-st., New York.

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59

CENTS SALE continues to attract thousands to our establishment, and ALL SEEM PLEASED AND SATISFIED.

New and Special Attractions

IN OUR

GLOVE DEPT.

We sell the following styles of Gloves, all in complete assortments of sizes, some worth less than from $1.00 to $1.25, all at the uniform price of

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1. Hook Foxi Kurz Para Undressed Kid, light shades only, at . . . 59c per pr.
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Every Pair of Gloves sold by us is warranted.

Morgenthau, Bauland & Co.,

LEADING

Millinery Establishment

IN THE NORTHWEST.

BANKRUPT STORE,

134 & 136 State-st.

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Has been a Great Success for the past Two Days.

Two police officers were on duty all day, keeping the crowds from blocking the sidewalk.

Music Today and Tomorrow

By the Bankrupt Store Orchestra.

Lunch Served Free

With every $1.00 sale, from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

BRING THE CHILDREN

Look at the Sunday Papers, which will explain our Monday's Opening.

Call Early and Avoid the Rush.

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134 & 136 State-st.

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SHIRTS

"Ready Made" and "Made to Order"

WILSON BROS.,

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GENTLEMEN'S

NECKWEAR,
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Gloves, Hosiery, Handk'fs, Etc.

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AREND'S KUMYSS.

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"Queen" Black Silk.

PROPOSALS

For Improvements in Mail-Bags, Mail-Bag Cord Fasteners, and Mail-Bag Labels.

National Line Steamers,

STATE LINE.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Randall Seemingly Taking the Lead of the Other Democratic Candidates.

Several Southern Papers Said to Be Outspoken in Advocacy of His Cause.

Carlisle Still Undismayed, and Springer in the Field with the Ad Interim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—[Special.] The Speakership race seems to be getting to fourth heat. Its extreme position is now gone to the Iron Clothes's Southern Democrat dark horse. The indications of this are the two prominent mentions of him as the fair presidential candidate in Randall's interviews announcing that force of the leading papers of the South, the Atlanta Constitution, the Nashville Chronicle, and the Savannah News, have declared for Randall. Mr. Randall said: "Yes, and there are more accretions all the time." The inference was that the opponents of Mr. Randall have always feared. The prominent mind of the middle committee of three have agreed to a session to the anti-Randall men. The prediction of Randall himself that most Democrats are to stand still and allow them. This action increases still more a very important influence upon the contingent arrangements. Randall is a sort of a Democratic fetish. His opponents do not understand the secret and fear its mighty power. His backing is combinations of the last sessions has always been more marked. He has forestalled no one and can, too, in looking over the list of the others, the indifferent remarks that he could take and forty have and more than three to the others have not been without their effect.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Randall's interviewers say that he is a sound man for the business interests of the entire country. Randall's influence goes in the north as much as south and brought on the fight for Speaker did to Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. Randall's interviews, especially those that have been in Democratic districts, and the Democratic party is to be quite united.

Carlisle's influence and is to be counted. But Pennsylvania says: "I do not believe there is any Democratic delegation in the State. Randall's position, the day passed the bill, is generally advantage of Carlisle. The Democrats from the north to the Southern and Middle States, and the latter is looking out of the national field. Randall's interviews say that Springer is backing up the interest of Randall, and that Springer is to be the Democratic party.

Congressman Kasson likes and Springer, of Illinois, with friends of being called upon the Speakership today to urge him to make a favorable recommendation to congress to consider the message of the governor of Illinois asking the issue to the General Government. There were cards to see the President. They called upon the Governor of the past month. They were invited to call and inquired that the President would see them. Governor Cullom, Senator Logan, Congressman Springer, Governor Oglesby, and Senator Davis, of Illinois, were present. The object was to present a joint call of effort that can be presented from many a constitutional appointment upon the Executive Chair, but to the conditions, etc., as made known to the Governor Cullom, Springer, etc., to verify the fact.

GEN. BUTLER.

Suit Brought Against Him by a Soldier Asking Damages for the Destruction of Several Hundred Dollars.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—[Special.]—A case in point is that suit has been brought against Gen. Butler in the United States Circuit Court to recover funds belonging to the Andrew Jackson Grand. The suit was issued Oct. 1, and the same day Gen. Butler addressed letters to parties, I understand that he was not aware that he was to be sued, and that they would be sent as a matter of form to the president, as he gave it, that "I would be the executor for the same to administer the results of their engagement through their agent, Gen. Butler, who has been sued. As Gen. Butler has been sued, he is

STORM AND FLOOD.

Inundation of Extensive Areas of Country in Indiana and Illinois.

Many Miles of Railway Track and Bridges Swept Away and Stock Drowned.

Loss of Life and Property by the Cyclone in Arkansas, Texas, and Elsewhere.

THE FLOOD.

AN UNPRECEDENTED GAIN REPORTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22.—[Special.] A survey of the Eagle Creek line made by Payne has shown that the damage and loss have been five times underrated when eight feet additional were to the railroad and additional were lost the other speculation. The person did an engine as it was, and to-night had reached to the limit of its being. A depot account under to-night has been left on all the railroad located by the water, and physicians reported that considerable sickness will ensue. The city will be a town and twenty the washing away of bridges and cut-outs. Individual losses are small.

The railroads have not suffered to such an extent as they did last night. The Vandalia, "Big Four," and Indianapolis & Vincennes had serious washouts, and minor breaks occurred on the Lake and Chestnut, Hamilton & Dayton.

At the "Big Four" an early hour this morning, as fought for, it was hoped by the over-track flow, a few miles north of this city. The southbound north under the bridge gave way, making the bridge across that and struggling the engine into the water. Engineer Ho... has been severely but not dangerously injured. The track of the engine escaped the draught and went a second south to both. The bridge that went over today. On the south end of the "Big Four" most trouble has occurred. The bridge at Putnam was burned out, necessitating a transfer by a considerable pass and consequent delay.

The Vandalia bridge at Greenburg is gone, but trains run between here and Greencastle on the Indianapolis & St. Louis route.

The Indianapolis & Vincennes train south-bound this morning reached Greenburg only to find the track more than gone for half a mile covered several feet deep with water. The White River bridge is intact, but the fill at the east is supposed to be gone, and trains on this road will be abandoned until recovery occurs.

Trains on the Cincinnati & Martinsville branch of the "Big Four" have been stopped by the high water on account of the floods. The river has risen seven feet since yesterday and is higher as it has always been known to overflow its banks, but the evening it is on a stand-still.

AT OTHER POINTS IN INDIANA, ETC.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Nov. 22.—[Special.] A severe storm of rain and high water prevailed in this section of the State all night. A number of residences are flooded. All the cemeteries are flooded. Water and trains were delayed in all directions and vast sums of money washed away. Fears are entertained for the safety of J. Hughes, who went south to Spencer yesterday. Railroad communication is completely cut off on three roads. Three narrow escapes from death by drowning are reported. Mr. Lee Hughes, who was in the house of Mr. Hughes, was rescued by a night nurse. It carried the two-story residence of James Black was demolished. Mrs. Conley, who was in the house at the time, was severely injured, though not dangerously. Nine men in the house were had slightly hurt. Three were belonging to the Black were killed by falling trees.

LOSS AND RISE AND PROGRESS OF RAILROADS, ETC.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 22.—[Special.] The worst experienced here in the history of the city. Reports from Kokomo say that the Wabash road is under water in the section of the county, and that the Pan-Handle road is also flooded. Reports from Peru say that the Wabash road is under water in the vicinity of that city, and that the Pan-Handle road is also flooded. Reports from Kokomo say that the Wabash road is under water in the vicinity of that city

NEW YORK.

The Four-Twin Club Adjourned by Queen Booster, Wells, and Watterson.

A Delivery of $2,000,000 Bonds in This Year's Visit of Gov.

Arrest of a Trio of Forgers—Departure for the West of Two Detectives.

THIS TRAIN.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

New York, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—A meeting was held at Cooper Union tonight by the New York Free-Trade Club. The Hon. Isaac Vail Booker spoke first. To the great fear he was a Republican, Mr. Booker said he was proud to say that he was, for he was also proud to say that he was a Republican party did not own him. He long as Republican party continued to deal with the great political question as it had done in the past, he (Booker) should remain a Republican. He could not approve of the present State of the tariff bill by the Republican party, and he considered it his duty to lend his weight of influence to help to a revision the tariff.

DAVID A. WELLS.

also Mr. Booker had decided the remarks of David A. Wells spoke. The address of Mr. Wells was an exhaustive treatise on the effects of protection and free trade upon the industries of nations. The speaker cited a number of examples to prove that protection tended to prosperity. If the tariff is to remain unchanged, he said, all attempts to regulate the industries of the country would be futile. The tariff is to remain unchanged, he said, all attempts to regulate the industries of the country would be futile. The tariff is to remain unchanged, he said, all attempts to regulate the industries of the country would be futile.

GOOD NIGHT.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

New York, Nov. 28.—[Special.]—Thomas H. Pope, Jr., member of the firm of Winslow, Pope & Pope, Jr., member of the firm of Winslow, Pope & Pope, Jr., member of the firm of Winslow, Pope &

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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SUNDAY EDITION.

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Hall & Goldsmith's Star Museum.

National Panorama.

Rockford Theatre.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1883.

The Patrick Hare case rises this evening.

TEMPERATURE: weather at last rain today.

The fuel in Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana is a notable one.

Mr. GOULD will faithfully accept the Gulf end of Solicitor for the Treasury Dept.

The Prairie men together on our back pasturing in Alabama. A colored parson was killed.

JOHN McKEAN, United States District Attorney for Southern New York, died yesterday morning.

FOR LOVERS OF TRIVIA: curious Arlequinade who captured the Duke of Carbonnara have been paid $40,000 ransom.

MARTIN GRADWOL, the millionaire of Liverpool, has liabilities of $2,000,000, and assets amounting to $40,000.

THE ARCHBISHOP was given a reception yesterday afternoon at the Calumet Club, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street.

JOHN DEERE, father, now at Vandalia, was yesterday called to Lincoln by the illness of R. It is thought some new clue has been discovered.

LEIPZIG has been elected Rector of St. Andrew's University. The compliment to America and to a great part may compensate for the wariness with there has been about it.

LOUISA desir remains that the steamer Manistee sank in Lake Superior with all on board, about twenty-five miles. This is the worst calamity since the foundering of the Asia in Georgian Bay.

In view of the recent "earthquake" at Shakona, Wis., and of the further fact that the Dane County Court-House is itself a "castle shaky," the Supervisors yesterday voted to build a new structure.

LAST WINTER John D. Weber prosecuted Col. Alson Taylor in the Chicago courts. Now the shoe is on the other foot. The trial of Mr. Weber on a charge of perjury preferred by Col. Taylor is proceeding in Judge Gary's court.

JOHN CARROLL was a drunken loafer with a fatal disposition. Sooner or late he got into somebody with him in, some officer the worse of poison, visited his father's house, where he had been ofttest shelter, and killed her. This was at Newark, N. J. Yesterday John Carbolic was hanged. This was also at Newark, N. J.

CHARLES FOSS, the slayer of James James, is to be put on trial today at Richmond, Me., for robbery, the charge being preferred by Mrs. Jane James, the widow of the great bandit. The little son of James James asks petition from his father's grave for 10 cents apiece, and he trade enough for a whole graveyard.

SUMMONS entered the farmhouse of James Crouch, near Jackson, Mich., Wednesday night. The house, its daughter, her husband, and a man from Pennsylvania were all murdered with clubs-axes and killed with arrows. The visitor had displayed many thousands of dollars Wednesday in Jackson, and had learned that he meant to buy the best cattle in that region. Two persons on the upper floor of the house were spared—a servant boy and a blind girl. They probably heard the robbers, but dared make no noise. The house was seemingly guarded on the exterior while the butchery went on within. A thousand spirited and indignant citizens have undertaken to pursue the assassins.

THE PRESIDENT has appointed Gen. Alexander Hamilton Stephens, of Georgia, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Georgia, vice Gen. Gartrell, resigned. Gen. Stephens is a nephew of Alexander H. Stephens, and is a gentleman of high character and ability. He is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Georgia Legislature. He is also a gallant soldier, and was wounded in the battle of Atlanta. He is a lawyer by profession, and has been engaged in the practice of his profession since the war. He is a man of fine personal appearance, and will make a good officer.

THE Chicago Board of Trade has been one of the pendantries with the lapse of time. The first suspected persons who came on earth being lynched in the sack in August, 1834, still exists that. At the first opposition Miss Board shows signs of mere pettyness, and has been removed by her friends to a place where an attack, which the excise is apprehend, would be impossible. The second son, who laughed on a rope and still held to their honorees, now sits boldly of "a vigorous defense," and threaten to imprisonate people whose names have never yet been mentioned in the case.

ANNE UNDER the "Small Log" of Tennessee, keeps today. Even yesterday he perhaps stood on the threshold of twenty-one years. While on a train going from Knoxville to London he slipped a section out of a guard's pocket and got the secrets to the best of the Sheriff. Mounting the wagon for a schooner he lost that and was hooked down before he could ride the lumber. The owners of the stolen Taylor by his two brothers, involving the sanctions lives of a Sheriff and the capture of a train with 100 passengers, the death of the two other Taylors, and the killing of still another Sheriff are matters of quite recent but highly unfavorable history.

THE dinner given by the Union League Club last night to the Congressional delegation from Illinois was very enjoyable. The attendance of members of Congress was not as large as was expected and hoped, owing to the absence of most of the Democratic Representatives in Washington. But those who did come were made heartily welcome, and in their after-dinner speeches contributed materially to the enjoyment of the evening. Senator Logan, Gov. Oglesby, and a number of Republican members of the Legislature were present. It was, in brief, but the afternoon of the Republican Club and of the Municipal Reform Association should "pool their issues." There is reason to believe that this is the first public announcement of a policy that is certainly entertained by some of the prominent of both parties. Congressman Cannon, of the Danville district, put in a few earnest and sentiment words in favor of the postal telegraph. He intimate organizations with the postal legislation of the country from the foundation of the Government to the present day give no utterance on such a subject weight and meaning. While we are deeply sensible of the compliment bestowed upon THE TRIBUNE by Mr. Cannon when he referred to the paper as "a pioneer" of the movement for a postal telegraph, we must say for its benefit that he is totally ignorant of the character and methods of the Associated Press. It is not "a monopoly" in any such sense as the Western Union Telegraph is a monopoly, and for one is in no degree open to the influence of the other. Congressman Cannon's many made an eloquent speech in behalf of a stronger navy and against a "contraband Government," and failed to see that there was any inconsistency in his two-fold argument. Congressman Henderson, of Pennsylvania, spoke for the Nicaragua Canal as a means of competing with the railroads. Congressman Adams urged a broader nationality and a solidarity of public interests. Congressman Durham recited the "Waste of Chicago," and said "The waste of all the rest." Gen. Schofield was toasted, and responded felicitously and gracefully. Senator Oglesby made one of his humorous and captivating speeches. Taken all in all, it was an agreeable occasion. It is to be hoped the entertainments will be repeated annually. The custom is a novel one, and the close intercourse which it tends to bring about between the representatives of the State in Congress and citizens of Chicago must be valuable and useful to all concerned.

SUITS AGAINST ARABI PASHA.

Dispatches from Cairo, Egypt, bring the intelligence that the army of Hicks Pasha, which left Khartoum, in Southern Egypt, in September to punish El Mahdi, the False Prophet, instead of annihilating the forces of that fanatic, as was first reported, has been annihilated by them, only one person escaping to tell the story. The battle took place at El Obeid, a town in Kordofan, about 150 miles southeast of Khartoum, and within Egyptian territory. It is said to have lasted three days. The force of Hicks Pasha, which numbered 10,000 men, there being ten English officers in the command, was not armed, but it was overcome by superior numbers, though armed only with spears and swords. The number of the False Prophet's army is stated at 200,000, which must be a great exaggeration. It is to be taken into account also that Hicks Pasha's army was not an effective force. It was made up of the Pensioners of Arabi Bey's followers, who had already conspicuously shown their gentleness at Tel-el-Kebir by shooting down their own men and running away at the very first shot of the English. At the time it was announced that Hicks Pasha had carried them there were not wanting many English critics who predicted that they would be defeated at the very first encounter with El Mahdi. The result has proved the correctness of the criticisms. It is also to be taken into account that the intercourse followers of El Mahdi believe him to be the real Prophet, and that they fought with all the fierceness engendered of religious fanaticism.

The annihilation of Hicks Pasha's army leaves the southern part of Egypt at the mercy of El Mahdi, and nothing stands in his way to prevent him from advancing upon Khartoum and capturing it. Its occupation would gather immense multitudes about him, and may precipitate Egypt into absolute religious war. What the result will be cannot now be foreseen, but at least it is evident that a heavy responsibility has been thrown upon England, and that the retraction of injunction growing out of the bombardment upon that unfortunate land as not yet ended. She has declared to the Pashas of Europe that she is responsible for Egypt. She has established a form of civil government, and it was only a few days ago that Mr. Gladstone announced to English fans and some members of Cairo and Alexandria. She has announced to the Powers that by virtue of her armed occupation the nation herself responsible for the peace and safety of Egypt. In the face of this she has allowed Hicks Pasha to penetrate the extreme limits of Egypt, which is quite Egyptian rule, with contemptible contempt, and that fame has been manifested. She must now make good her guaranty and must recover the ground which has been lost and end the pretensions of the False Prophet of the Soudan. Low does this the record do, to figure to promotion to do anything of benefit. The career of the bewildered barbarian and of Arabi Bey's exercise are causing brave to cruel.

"DISGRACEFUL DOINGS." FORGETTING.

The Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, has served a claim upon the respectful attention of the temperance people by earnest and effective work in the cause. It may be, therefore, that when he lays down a proposition which has been urged by THE TRIBUNE over and over again it will not attract overwhelming condemnation and excited objections from the Prohibitionists. In the course of a communication to the current number of the Century Magazine Dr. Gladden makes the following comment upon constitutional prohibition:

> The people ought to be free to adopt those measures which seem to be the best adapted to their conditions. Many ought to be an absolute law in the case of local remedies, if they happen to be the most effective ones. Many ought to be permitted to the local authorities to enact the most stringent laws, if they choose to do so; and there should be nothing in the constitutions to restrict the enforcement of these laws. It is true that a constitution of such broad or unlimited meaning will lend itself to many abuses; but should not be allowed because they would be abuses. Any church or any political party would be glad to have the powers of constitutional prohibition thrown into its hands, if it could be sure that they would not be abused. It is a confession of weakness.

This is a genuine forgiveness argument against prohibition by constitutional enactment, coming from a man whose sincerity cannot be questioned. It exposes the weakness of the constitutional theory of prohibition. There is no public and magical potency about a constitutional enactment which is more the efficiency and permanence of its enforcement. It is subject to repeal or a legislative enactment, and hence it cannot be regarded as binding upon all future generations. The application and practical question depend upon the same conditions which affect the enactment or enforcement of a statute. It cannot be carried into effect without sympathy and legislation. It requires all the details of the statute, imposing duties upon the agents of the State and penalties for violation. It will become a dead letter as surely as if it were merely a statute to case legislation cannot be elected who will pass restraining laws, or officers be not discovered who will in their part in enforcing such laws, or juries be not found who will bring in verdicts against the offenders. Public sentiment is always more potent than any written law to which it may be antagonistic, and a uniform and effective code law to be incorporated in the Constitution or set forth in the statute books.

While constitutional prohibition in itself is not open to the objection that it is not a good thing, which may be found in the fact that the temper is not so generally observed in Kansas as the letter is in Maine, it is a standing obstacle in the way of other measures against the nuisance and the evils of the liquor traffic. Only that sentiment which is in favor of local ordinances is the strongest sentiment in the community which is ready to go to the polls and there declare by voting for something in other communities to control the enforcement of the law, is the strongest sentiment in the community. The sentiment of this character will be shown by a local option of the circumstances.

MISSOURI'S RICHEST BAY ASSET.

In one or two previous issues THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has called the attention of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser to the singular distribution of that section in the matter of the punishment of crime. We have produced the statistics to show that while negroes are hanged after trial and hanged without trial for murdering whites, the whites, on the other hand, are not hanged at all for murdering negroes, the logical inference of course being that the killing of a negro is not considered a crime, however unprovoked it may be. We have shown further that white men are not even arrested for killing negroes if the matter in the interest of political differences. We now go a step further and charge that white men who are themselves are not hanged, punished, or sentenced when they kill white men who are the politicians or independents, or in other words, presume to vote any other ticket than the Democratic.

Will the Montgomery Advertiser inform us whether S. S. Wheeler, a Democrat of Capitol County, Mississippi, who killed J. C. Matthews at Eastboro on election-day, for no other reason than voting the Independent ticket after he had been warned not to do so, has been tamed, punished in any way, or arrested, and if the community in which Mr. Wheeler resides and where he committed the brutal murder thinks that he has committed any offense which needs the punishment of the law or the interference of the courts? The gentleman of this matter will be shown by a brief outline of the circumstances.

J. C. Matthews was a well-known resident of Eastboro. He was the United States Deputy Collector, an Alderman of the place, and the Capitol County Mirror, a Democratic paper, remarks that "he was a kind, faithful, duty and sweet man, with the traits of a leader, and had a controlling interest in the affairs of his town as well as several county offices." He had organized an Independent party, and they had put a ticket in the field. He had been warned by the Democrats that the ticket should not be started, and the day before the election he was notified by a gang of men, headed by the Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, that he would be killed if he did not lead the morning of it he attempted to vote. Being a fearless man, he went to the polls to exercise his right as a citizen, when the Justice, Wheeler drew coolly stepped up with his shotgun and killed him. He was engaged from voting. The express, deprived of their leader, were panic-struck, fled, and did not vote. The Democrats immediately carried the election. It was only a hostile, brutal, unprovoked piece of savagery that even the Vicksburg (Miss.) Post, a Democratic paper, is constrained to say:

> A few ballot and a few round shots got some to the bottom of the matter. Matthews received a charge of buckshot in the left side of the head, and another in the left breast, which passed entirely through his body. He died on the spot. Wheeler escaped, and has since been released on bail. The killing was deliberate, and the attempt to murder the two others was equally so. Matthews was a leading citizen of the county, and was universally respected. He was a Democrat, but had the courage of his convictions, and voted the Independent ticket. He was shot down like a dog.

Has any punishment been dealt out to the fearless murderer? Has he been arrested and tried? Has the community expressed its horror over such a crime, or manifested any regard for law? Will the Montgomery Advertiser enlighten us on these points? All the information that we have is contained in the official minutes of a Democratic executive committee meeting, which was held the following day, and which, among other resolutions, declared that "it is the opinion of this meeting it is necessary in the safety of society that the Matthews family shall keep out of politics in Capitol County, and that from henceforth no man or white man shall organize the negro vote against the whites in this county, and that if attempted again it shall be at the peril of the person or persons attempting to do so." Further, it was resolved that if the friends of the murdered man resolved to the law "they would be looked on as the common enemies of society, upon whose heads would be visited such retribution." This refers to other men, but there shall be but one party and one ticket in Capitol County—the Democratic. It seems that no other ticket shall be voted. It seems that any person who attempts to vote any other than the Democratic ticket shall be killed, and that if the murdered man's friends invoke the authority of law to punish the murderer they too shall be killed. It seems that Montgomery, the Capitol, shall be made safe for the Democratic ticket next year by the ignorance of murder if necessary, and that the perpetrators of murder shall not be punished. It seems that the negroes in the South shall not vote in any county where there is prospect of a Democratic defeat. Then by the old and devilish methods of bulldozing and murder the South has stood up to make votes and outvote the North solidly Democratic. We commend the circumstances of this foul murder to honest voters in the North, and especially to the Republicans, because it will be well and to remind the Democratic leaders of the South that the time will come when the people of the North will demand to know why the murderers of Matthews have ruled upon the murderer? Is it any offense to kill a negro in the South, or a white man who has a mind of his own and does not surrender his rights at a citizen to Southern bulldozers?

ILLEGAL CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

The law of the United States forbid the National banks to indulge in the vile street practice of "overcertificating" or marking as "good" the checks drawn upon them by customers who have not on deposit with them the money which they must make the checks really "good." The reckless operations of Wall street are greatly facilitated by this custom. It is often a broker who may not be worth $10,000 and may not have one-fifth of that sum on deposit with one of the Wall street banks gets his checks marked as good for millions, and has the use for the day of some for speculative purposes entirely out of all proportion to his means. Merchants and manufacturers who want money to carry on their legitimate business will be called into the bank, perhaps and pay through the nearest kind of overcertification. While they are paying through this notice in the "counter" in order to obtain a few thousands they see how through the plate-glass windows of the Stock Exchange and see reckless and hopeless speculators getting certificates from the Cashier of the Custom for millions of dollars to be thrown into the maelstrom of Wall street gambling.

While it is true that the promptness and integrity of the Wall street brokers has been such that but a small percentage of the losses of the banks have followed from overcertification, the practice has always been looked upon with deep distrust by the Government, which has given these banks the benefit of life and all the privileges which they have gained into golden dividends. The officers which it gets like the hands of Wall street operators follow away from the settlement and manufacturers and other capital businesses. Nothing except money moves more than other kinds of energy in free things of use. It cannot be used to stimulate speculation and at the same time serve to sustain useful interests. The "overcertificate" grew of late the fear of Wall street and went into the face of most laudable industries.

Satisfy on this account, and not because any very severe losses had been incurred by the banks, Congress at long ago on March, 1882, passed a law forbidding the National banks to overcertify, and last July amended it so as to cover certain forms of evasion which the banks had invented to nullify the law. But the law and the amendment are equally disregarded. In the volume of bank statements published by the Controller of the Currency this is plain enough. Last September, for instance, one of the National banks of New York with deposits of $11,000,000 certificated $10,000,000 of speculators' checks to use. One that is quite a conservative institution. We find banks with deposits of $1,000,000 certifying checks for double that amount, and two with a capital of less than $1,000,000 certified over $10,000,000 to one morning.

Such use just have brought by the Government against one of the little banks that has been guilty of this violation of the law, but it is perfectly well known in New York that the banks that do a Wall street business are equally delinquent. The Government cannot itself for prosecuting against the little country, which, by the way, is in Jackson, on the ground of the difficulty of getting evidence. This would be very straightforward statement. But its haven is a genial way which on the overcertifying banks, and the Bank Examiner by staying into any of them in the morning and reading by the Cashier's desk could see what was going on as well as if he looked into the books that had been handled the day before whether there had been any breach of the law.

The position of the banks that are thus paying the law is a very disreputable one. They owe it to the National authority. Their charters are given them by the Union. They have all of them received extraordinary privileges from the Union never before accorded to bankers. Out of them their owners and managers have made accessible of profit. But when the same authority that has created their wealth and their privileges asks their assistance to have that are jeopardized by the Legislative economy for the best interests of the community these bankers cast it with contempt.

In not this a singularly narrow example of disregard for law by those corporations and holders of corporate accounts of property to draw the people? Those who live by the law should uphold the law.

A PHILOSOPHER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Double-sixth, contents to true, and of the men exercising on that account, on the subject of a postal telegraph is contributed to the current number of the North American Review by Dr. Gardner G. Hubbard, who has for years been an advocate of the addition of electricity to the successes of the Postoffice. The main idea of the paper is contained in this sentence:

> As a telegraph for business always disappears a necessity, and the price is of little general importance, the Government cannot afford to enter the telegraph for the people to a great extent.

The last session of the Western Union have been given to serving the great commercial, railroad, and speculative interests of the country, especially the last. No one in active working at its highest perfection can work itself in a Chicago stock-broker's office with its special wire running direct to the New York Stock Exchange, and, with it hand, time the execution of an order to buy or sell. Such a message will be flashed over the wires into the curbside of the exchange, will be executed in the broker there, and an answer returned in less than five minutes. Four minutes for doing business to the amount of very likely a hundred thousand dollars over a circuit of two thousand miles is not too much. Certainly no improvement is needed there.

But when we step outside of the enchanted lines of speculation between the great exchanges of the country where cotton, wheat, oil, railroad stocks, and other "staples" are dealt in we find a sudden stop in the efficiency of the telegraph. There is perhaps not one of our readers who has not found that it took as long to get a message delivered a short distance in the city or in the suburbs by messenger as it would have taken him to walk with it to its destination. Almost the telegraph is used principally by the people for social correspondence over short distances, but that is impossible here with our outside charges, high rates, and the discrimination in favor of business messages. Stock-exchange business, for instance, has the right of way over the wires in preference to any commercial notice of a personal or social nature. The Directors and Managers of the Western Union are railroad owners and stock speculators, and they do all they can to foster the fortunes of the "lords."

The telegraph, Mr. Hubbard shows, is used more freely in England, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland than with us, and more largely in proportion to inter-correspondence in France. On the Continent of Europe more than one-fourth of the telegraphs are on social matters; in this country four-fifths of them are on business. Here is a business and railroad system, while there almost are postal systems. This is largely because of the discrimination made in favor of business, especially of speculative business, by the Western Union, but also because of the high and irregular rates charged by the company. In England for one word twenty words for 20 cents; in Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland the average rate is 10 cents a message; in this country the average is 25 cents, and there is the greatest inequality and irregularity in rates, more being in a vast number of cases charged for short distance than for long ones.

An analysis of the reports of the Western Union shows that, contrary to their own claims, the average cost of sending messages has been rising. In 1878 the average was 41 cents; in 1882 it was 46 cents, an increase of 12 per cent. This increase is caused directly by the cost of buying up competing companies, which has resulted in an increase of the operating expenses, and by the necessity of paying dividends on the millions of watered stock. For eleven years there is the declaration of the stock dividends of 1878 and then the Western Union pursued the policy of making an annual reduction of rates to the extent of 6 per cent a year. The consolidations and issue of watered stock suspended this policy of reducing rates to be given up. The law to the public on account of these consolidations Mr. Hubbard estimates at $15 cents for each of the 81,000,000 messages sent last year by the company.

The remedy for all this is not to help Mr. Gould to carry out his pet scheme of selling the Western Union to the United States for $50,000,000. It is not to substitute for the Western Union monopoly a Government monopoly with all the inevitable extensions of the civil-service office. It is simply that the neglected and abused child of correspondence by electricity be accepted by the Postoffice. As the figures show, the Western Union hardly touches this, which is the largest part of the work of the telegraph abroad. Postal lines built by the Government and operated by the Postoffice with low and uniform rates would develop a business of fifty times that the Western Union evidently does not desire, and would not with its other business handle 1 in 1 to 4.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR LADIES.

There is a by no means small number of healthy and child people who are disposed to ridicule the solicitations of those who devote themselves to sanitary science, hygiene, and restitution. What will these scoffing persons say when they lose that it is greatly proposed by some very intelligent persons of those to extend the sanitary supervision of the State to the domestic sanitation? They will receive the suggestion with derision, but there are reasons for looking at it with respect. It is not for the sake of the dead friends of men that the proposal is made—though that would be reason enough—but for the sake of the human society above there.

The ground is a line of special article in the study of disease, as shown by the diseases with which men the Patient, Earl, Pasteur, Virchow), and many others are devoting themselves to the study of germs. Men of science believe, or rather hope, that they are on the verge of the discovery of an extension of the principle of inoculation that may lead to the most momentous results in the extirpation of contagious disease. They think, or hope, that the same scope of inoculation used by Jenner to mitigate the horrors of small-pox may be employed against cholera, consumption, yellow-fever, and perhaps all zymotic diseases. It is in the hope of reaching the grand result that Pasteur, the professor on one side, braved the horrors of the plague in Alexandria, and that the inoculation here, Dr. Peters, chose to inoculate himself with germs of yellow-fever which he has "educated" after Pasteur's method.

The suggestion for the sanitary protection of animals arises from the fact, to which new attention has been called, that many of the plagues that ravage mankind are "enjoyed" by the animal world. The cow-pox is a case. Cholera are communicated from horses to men, as is hydrophobia. A New York physician has recently rediscovered the fact, which as he points out was but discovered fifty years ago, that smallpox runs in many horses as well as among men, and that it is given by horses to men and taken by them from men. Pleura is the seemingly alarming possibility that men may catch the terrible plague from horses. The first distinct account of scarlet fever in man dates back only to 1610, while it was noticed among horses as early as 1514. It has also been observed among dogs. The estimated Prof. Copeland, author of the medical encyclopedia published in 1859, gives it as his opinion "almost that "scarlet fever was common only to comparatively modern times from horses to men."

It is believed by Dr. Schottius, Professor of the Diseases of Horses in the Royal Veterinary College of London, that scarlet fever is generated spontaneously among horses. But Dr. John C. Peters, of New York, thinks and willing to accept this as a fact, does very positively his denial belief that horses have originated fever, and that they give it to men and receive it from them. He quotes Dr. Schottius's statement that he had observed, when a severe visit of scarlet-fever and scarlet-sorrow among human beings in any locality, that some of the same trouble would show themselves among the horses of the vicinity, and that more than the average number of horses suffering from catarrhal affections would exhibit symptoms of scarlatina. In view of these facts Dr. Peters recommends that horses and cattle be put under good sanitary control as well as poor people and wayward horses.

This suggestion opens up a new field for sanitary work. It gives the sanitary authorities a wider scope than their fondest dreams could have pictured. Dispensaries for poor horses as well as those for poor men and women will become a feature of our civilization. And if for horses, for cats and dogs too. A kitten with scarlet-fever or a puppy with diphtheria may be as dangerous to a neighborhood as a human baby with a contagious disease. If the hopes of the men of science of discovering vaccination for other plagues than small-pox are realized the vaccinations of the pigs, fifteen, puppies, prairie, even the chickens of every well-organized household will be as much a part of its discipline as the vaccination of the babies. No doubt in the course of time we shall have hospitals for the animals with contagious diseases. Perhaps in an advanced age the reactionary cases when the confluence diseases among the dogs and horses may organize anti-vaccination societies, raise freight lubricators to protest against the sickness inoculation of the dumb protégés with the virus of scarlet-fever, diphtheria, yellow-fever, cholera, small-pox, consumption, hydrophobia, glanders, typhoid-everything, in short, that has gone that can be cultivated.

YESTERDAY morning the Rock Island bridge, the largest on the river and second on the line, was badly crushed by the Dubuque elevator (barge). The bridge was swung at the time of the accident. It now lies in pieces on the rock or protection which crosses under the bridge when it is open. In 1871 the gigantic Chicago smashed the Clark-street bridge and divided travel for several weeks from its natural channels. With the exception of the tolling draw-tender himself no one but the bridge-tender or a pretty certain, and then only when the draw is open. Both draw was the cause of the melancholy bridge accidents in the early days of Chicago, as may be seen by reference to the account of yesterday's wreck, which will be found in the local news of this issue.

THE Detroit St. Louis organized against the enlargement of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the dimensions of a great highway for deep vessels between the lakes and the Mississippi at the completion of the deep cut proposed through the Chicago sanitary canal. The scheme is primarily one," says the Globe-Democrat, "to enable the city of Chicago to get rid of its sewerage at the expense of the people of the Union," for, it says, not primarily. The commerce of the Valley demands a free-running harbor between the lakes and the Mississippi, thereby connecting the Chicago channel with the Gulf of Mexico and furnishing an outlet for the products of the great Northwest which will prevent the preference and the supremacy from the necessity of the railroads. But if the project shall accordingly and accidentally furnish Chicago with a permanent and adequate outlet that will not be objected, but rather an additional advantage to the citizens. The outlet and navigation of the lakes must not be sold to control the business of Chicago in the commanding interest of the country, but outside of it, there the commercial advantages of building up Chicago are to be regarded as merely second to those of securing a through channel between the Southwest and the ocean. It is to be hoped that the Chicago canal feature of the proposed ship-canal will be kept prominently in view, for it will be a valuable argument in favor of the project.

THE report which comes from the Illinois that the Democrats of both parties in the Senate enough votes in the Legislature to enable the Republicans to elect a caucus United Senator, is probably correct. It would be a direct party scheme, and Democratic managers are always slow to repudiate the bribery. The Republicans are in the majority in the Iowa Legislature and will be held responsible for the election of the next Senator. A few Democratic votes in addition to the passage of such a law would be considered from some districts which are inclined to prevaricate without damaging the political chances of those who should provide them. Had the Democrats stood firm upon the Republicans were not able to organize without the votes of the Democrats, and had a separation between the groups, judging from the result of the last election, when the Republican majority was not from 6,000 to the Democratic majority was not from 6,000 to the Democratic majority was not from 6,000 to the Democratic

THE FALSE PROPHET.

His Forces Meet and Annihilate the Egyptian Troops under Command of Hicks Pasha.

Hardly a Survivor Left to Tell the Tale of Loss and Slaughter—Alarm at Cairo.

The Disaster Is Surprise to the Ex-Khedive—Where the Battle Occurred—El Mahdi's Forces.

THE LATEST.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS LOST AND WON.

CAIRO, Nov. 22.—[Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.]—Reviewing the events in The Chicago Tribune's dispatches arriving at Cairo before details of the conflict between the troops of Hicks Pasha and the followers of El Mahdi, the False Prophet, Cairo, Hicks' army is utterly annihilated. When Hicks Pasha reached Rahan, near the Khedi Hills, he divided his army into two parts, evidently not half to demand the surrender of the fortress.

El Mahdi, advancing from the southeast, with his cavalry, and most foraged Bashi-bazouks, say: "We, the Lord, are Mahdi's Arabs, Mahdi's followers in the Soudan." They were received with a volley, and fighting then began. Hearing the firing fire, Hicks came up, and his whole force formed a square. The Arabs attacked with reckless valor. The square remained and continued fire renewed among the combatants, who abandoned Kaba. The Egyptians fought well, and at evening the Rahan fell back. Next day the battle raged all day. The Arab leader, having the square was broken and the Egyptians fled in confusion, when Hicks was already fatally wounded. Only a few Egyptians escaped to Obeid. The

DINING CONGRESSMEN.

The Union League Club Gives a Dinner to the Illinois Delegation.

Senator Logan in Favor of Mississippi River and Evanston Canal Improvements.

Speeches by Gen. Hawkins, Gen. Schofield, Congressmen Finerty, Adams, Dunham, and Others.

The Union League Club last evening tendered a banquet to the Illinois delegation in Congress on their return to Chicago from Washington. The dinner was a splendid success in every respect, except that the attack it was expected would be made upon the original design of the members of the club who projected the banquet was to afford the citizens of Chicago an opportunity to become acquainted with the Representatives in Congress of the city as well as the State of both, and until after a few hours before the banquet the gentlemen had reason to hope that here element would be an element, as previous occasions had served to the social intercourse simply. Before the appointed time, however, the growing wish of the members of the Democratic members of the National Capital became apparent, and, as a result, Congressman Finerty was the second speech to a Democratic Representative present.

[illegible] the numerous and elegant banquets participated in [illegible] the only suggestion of discordant sound the note was sent [illegible] Congress being in general in harmony from the early and [illegible] party.

TO THE BANQUET BOARD.

The members and guests assembled in the club-room [illegible] and 7, and at the latter hour they entered the banquet hall, set by Frederic Grill, the Sun (J. Y. Scott), followed by Chairman Palmer and Congressman Logan, Gen. Hawley and section [illegible] Congressmen Farwell and Gen. Schofield, Judge Drummond and Lieut. A. Grant, Colonel Spalding and Congressman Finerty, U. S. Marshal and Congressman Adams, and the other gentlemen entered the hall without ceremony in order.

The table top in the form of a horseshoe, the guests being seated around the arch and the members of the club on either side of the [illegible]. President Scott presided, and on his right was Senator Logan and on his left Gen. Schofield. The other guests were Representatives Adams, Farwell, Dunham, Finerty, and Hitt, and Judge Gresham. These gentlemen of the club were present:

[illegible]

The menu card was a model of simplicity and good taste, being composed of the finest white [illegible] upon the front [illegible] the following array of choice viands:

[illegible]

Coffee and cigars were served at half-past 9 o'clock, and after the Chicago Quartet had sung "Mr. Gallant Soldier Boys" and "Auld Lang Syne," the gentlemen arose to the toasts in order.

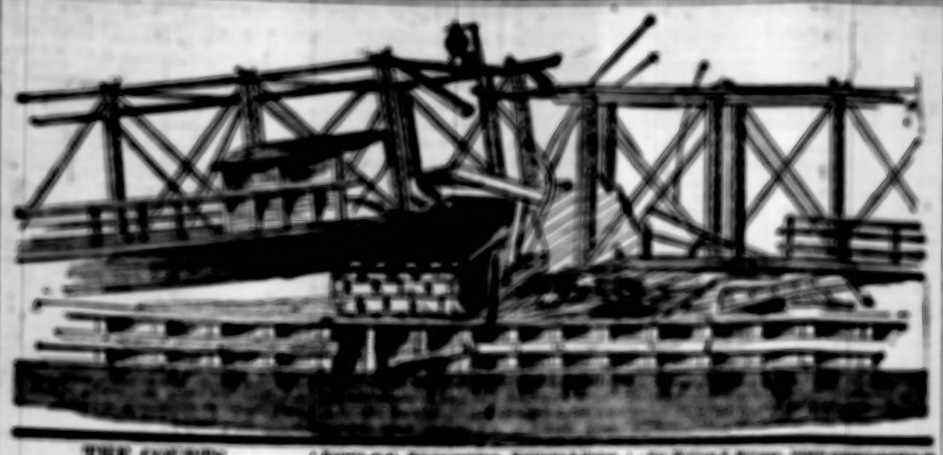
PRESIDENT SCOTT.

Colonel Scott, in response to the toast of "The Illinois Delegation in Congress," said he had always been a firm believer in the principle that the members of the Legislature should be elected by the people of the State at large, and not by districts, as at present. Illinois was entitled to twenty-two members in the House of Representatives, and the people of the State should be represented by twenty-two men, who should be elected by the people of the State at large. He was in favor of the election of Senators by the people of the several States, and not by the Legislatures. He thought the time would soon arrive when the people would demand the election of Senators by the people, and not by the Legislatures. He was glad to see that the Democratic party had taken hold of the question, and he thought it would be carried through. He believed that

A BROKEN BACK.

One Easily Inflicted upon the Rock Island Bridge by a Stranger in Town.

No Decision Rarely Better upon the Pneumatic Piling and Bonanza Basins.



THE COURTS.

No Judge Gurtee Runs a German Paper for Libel—Some in the United States Courts—The Record.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the United States and Indiana Supreme Courts.

A Libel Suit Against the "Staats-Zeitung."

A suit was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday by Thomas Curtee against the Chicago Staats-Zeitung Company, damages being claimed to the amount of $25,000, for an article which appeared in that newspaper Nov. 25, 1890, in which the attack was charged that the plaintiff, a county jailer, recently made by an English sporting newspaper man entered to, and the statement made to the Staats-Zeitung that the attack was inspired by Miss McGregor. The German newspaper thereupon commented on the knight upon the administration of affairs in the jail which it was charged that the plaintiff, in connection with Miss McGregor, had brought about. The statements were false and malicious. Curtee has no connection with Miss McGregor, and has always conducted himself properly. The plaintiff is the person and is not satisfied and the article has made. The Staats-Zeitung Company contended that it was justified in publishing the article, because it was a matter of public interest, and because the plaintiff had been actively connected with the attack had made. The Staats-Zeitung Company contended that it was not substantially true, and that the plaintiff was not actively connected with the attack. The plaintiff, Thomas Curtee, was held by a writ of attachment, Captain Dunn sent to prison officials, the prisoner prisoners were given a trip to the jail, and thoroughfare Wagons were allowed within the jail.

Courts.

The trial of George W. Collins before Judge Gregory on a charge of forging the name of a person to a money order was concluded yesterday. The Judge charged the jury that if the prisoner received the letter which contained the postal order to question from a letter carrier that was not evening to from the Post-Office, and he must be acquitted, and the jury acquitted him.

Judge Gregory will this morning proceed against J. Goldrick, editor of the La Salle Democrat, who pleaded guilty to sending through the mails copies of his paper containing obscene articles.

Joseph Fiore, an administrator of the estate of his son, Vincent B. Fiore, commenced a suit yesterday before Judge Jamieson against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company for the death of his son, which occurred Feb. 26, 1890.

Judge Williamson is trying the case of Curtis H. Veith against the City of Chicago to recover $5,000 on account of the death of his son Curtis Veith, which occurred Feb. 26, 1890.

Judge Williamson is also trying the case of Charles H. Veith against the City of Chicago to recover $5,000 on account of the death of his son Charles

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. George A. Forsyth, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Judge Thomas Wilson, of Moline, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey de Pauw, of New Orleans, are at the Palmer.

The Hon. D. H. Ingram, of Eau Claire, Wis., is at the Grand Pacific.

John L. Sturges, of Meredith, O., and W. F. Goss, of Ottawa, Ill., are at the Sherman.

N. J. Bramhall, of Newark, N. J., and Henry Lee, of New Haven, Conn., are at the Grand.

Martin Collins, of St. Louis, and G. B. Brock, of Bangor, Me., are at the Grand Pacific.

W. S. de Graw Jr., of New York, and Grant Sharp, of San Francisco, are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

Gen. Sheridan yesterday afternoon visited the premises of the "Battle of Gettysburg," and pronounced it the most realistic representation of a battle and the finest panorama he had ever seen.

The inspectors yesterday, as observed by Chicago captains, fix it Marlon street (Union Stock Yards), one set between 11 p. m., 11 p. m., 11 p. m.,

Mr. Chas. J. Singer

BUSINESS.

New York Speculative Stocks Quiet but Generally Firm. Bid Local Securities Active.

Cash and Foreign Futures Slightly Higher—Flour Unchanged to Ten Cents Lower—Wheat Weak.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROADS.

Strong Efforts Making to Patch Up the Iowa Pool Troubles.

A Meeting of the Bank is Talked to Be Held Next Wednesday.

A Ray of Light—The Iowa Pool to Meet Wednesday.

The Iowa pool complication got all the talk of discussion among the railroad officials in this city. The traffic talk of the Managers of the various roads has ceased, and the topic now is pointing ground that some kind of a settlement will yet be effected before the thirty-days notice of withdrawal given by the Missouri & St. Paul will expire. Strong efforts are being made to get the Managers of the various roads in the Iowa pool to meet together in this city next Wednesday, which throws the settlement at least, past as if a plan cannot be devised by which the existing difficulties may be surmounted without resorting to another clearance sale. It is understood that the Managers of all the roads including the Milwaukee & St. Paul, have signified their intention to be present at the meeting. Hopes are entertained that some measure will prevail, and that the meeting will pave the way for an amicable arrangement of the troubles before the Iowa pool can be recognized, however, it will be necessary to perform an arrangement for the admission of the Milwaukee & St. Paul as a pool member. Passenger Agents Merrill, of the St. Paul, have had not paid their share of certain existing rate augmentations for the new organization of the Iowa Transportation Association. If the Rock Island adheres to the position it has taken all along that the Missouri & St. Paul should be given a certain percentage of the Iowa Transportation Association, and gives the Rock Island a fair proportion of the St. Paul business.

There are some who claim that the difficulties between the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Rock Island are not as great as supposed, and that the roads can no doubt settle their troubles upon the surface. The claim is made that an understanding exists between the two roads, and that they will agree to restore the Northwestern, Burlington and Rock Island pool agreements between Chicago and Missouri River points. The Union Pacific will be asked to bring the Rock Island and the Milwaukee & St. Paul in their schemes. The Gregory commission between the Central Passenger of the Union Pacific, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Rock Island, will shortly be let the rest, as competitors in collecting the remaining of the cost to bring in.

As to an interview between the Commissioners and Chairman Faithorn, it is to be effected by the latter's return to the city. The Iowa pool Managers have succeeded in effecting a pool on one and many business lines of western points in defending and it is stated that the Milwaukee & St. Paul has promised not to interfere with Colorado rates.

Pacific Coast Combination.

The San Francisco Chronicle of Nov. 21 says: "A combination of which some account was given in these columns a few days ago, between the Union & Union Pacific, and the Southern Pacific, has been completed, and the agreement was signed by the heads of the three companies yesterday afternoon. The purpose of this is to prevent cut rates from Eastern points to San Francisco, and to maintain the rates on the Overland Limited. The